end pealints whom yell invitors to deprive of their liberty thought, when I told your lord on those officers who, under you as priloners who would equit change for those of ours of the ou; and when I defired an exact ur tuftody, the rank they bore hich they were taken, I imagine I do, you will find that I that commissions issued by convention in feem to defirous I should main heartily if you choose it, in our nat of retuining to their friend, re have of your's, and renoring) country those that you have ton **新、农、新、福、福** 

it in my power, till within the favour of last night; the deb

· I'am, my lord,

hip's most obedient humble servant INMORE. ROBERT HOWE

ought to this city, from the Greature and five or fix privates of the were wounded at the late battle several fories, failurs, and negroe, de about 30.

laft, is burnt by our people, on Sprowle has loft confiderable pro news has been received from that

m a gentleman of the continental caseelable gentleman in this city.

th his party, who were taken it y fent to Great Britain in irons by was the commanding officer at ill this injury go unpunished? No. remain in them until we have faour colonel and his men. Mont. ne treatment of our people, refused t when he was taken, which was : spirit.

g on the war at Foston in a manner ivages. The very great scarcity of n has obliged them to turn several t, and, to his eternal shame be it noculated for the fmall-pox a fhort to come out, in hopes of spreading Is not this as bad as poisoning hitanding this vile scheme, by the le the disorder has been prevented

flerday voted fix-battalions for the

ST of the FIELD OFFICERS chifes the convention.

William Christian, and Francis Woodtord, Charles Scott, and Woodford, Charles Scott, and J Hugh Mercer, George Weefarfiall. 4 Adam Steven, Island wifon. 5 William Peachy, William Parker. 6 Mordecai Buckand James Hindricks. 7 William der McGlannahan, and William Lanhurg (Ahraham Rowman, and lenburg, Abraham Bowman, and Thomas Fleming, George Mat-Donovan.

O N. Odeber as.

id, was the amendment proposed on e hease of lords, by the M----s of

with the utmost concern, the nts in the British colonies, rather hed, by the means that have been llay them; a circumstance alone nouse just reason to fear that those ally well confidered or properly

y experience, that the misfortune ire, afisen from the want of full on being laid before the partiaand condition of the colonies; by fures have been carried into exerefficacious, from whence no faluy to be expected; tending to tar-British arms, to bring discredit on ageity's councils, and to nourish, most unhappy civil war, with a melancholy state of public

the fullest information we can obft mature deliberation we can emof the late proceedings, that wa cover, as we shall be most willing. ectual means of refloring order to the British empire, consistence to ent, obedience, by a prudent and owers, to the authority of parlia-tion and happiness to all his

we trust we shall avoid any occiis to the alarming and dangerous a foreign forces to the support of within his own dominions, and il calamity of thedding British

is, on Thursday, before any mo-r taking his majesty's speech into h rose and presented a petition aldermen, and common council The petition was accordingly, rdered to lie on the table. ... The ith some degree of warmth, and priety of the conduct of the noble retition ; faid that it had been t houle, on such occasions as the or enter upon any bufinels whate. from the throng was bravious

in Alto profideration. He added, it was a comit differently paid and expected; that a failure of it looked upon as a mark of different i but that, ever, fince the learned and hobje lord had thought per to depart from this rule, he fhould in turn, beg to prefent a petition from the freeholders, &c. of majety's colony of Nova-Scotia. His lordship then finted the petition, in his place, which was of courie to the clerk. It is a very long one, and afferts fovereignty and impremacy of the mother country, he frongest and most specific terms, makes offers initiance, and tellifies the loyalty, obedience and real the Nova-Scotians, in expressions as the most realous porters of the claims of the British purliament could fibly dictate. But before the clerk had proceeded ite has through, the matter took a strange turn; for or this political confession of faith; the Nova Scohs immediately change their notes and enter into a y long enumeration and detail of their grievances; idenin, the whole fiftem of colony government; int out feveral m ides of redress and legulation; and, fine. be. ome at once the authoritative counfellors; and, not the actual, at least the virtual accusers of their isty friends the present ministers. When the clerk is beginning to read this part of the petition, it seems be the with of fome of the noble lords in office, d their friends, to fink it; but leveral of the noble d'is in opposition insisted that it should be read rough, that the whole might be received or rejected gether. It was ordered to lie on the table.

SPEECH of the Lord-Mayor, JOHN WILKES, Efq; last Thursday, in the house of commons, on the motion for an address to the king:

es Mr. Speaker,

" I entirely agree with the honourable gentleman who conded the motion for an address to his majesty, at every man ought now to freak out, and in a moment important as the present, to the whole empire, I ink it ill becomes the dignity and duty of parliament ble itself in such a fulsome, adulatory address to the irone as that now proposed. We ought rather, Sir, approach the throne with found and wholesome adice, and even with remonstrances against the conduct f his ministers, who have precipitated the nation into a unjust, ruinous, felonious, and murderous war. I call ne war with our brethreh in America, an unjuft, feloous war, because the primary cause, and confessed rigin of it is, the attempt to take their money from hem without their consent, contrary to the common ights of all mankind, and those great fundamental rinciples of the English constitution, for which Hampen bled. I affert, bir, that it is in confequence a murheir lives, for standing up in the just cause of the de-ence of their property, and their clear rights. It be-omes no less a murdereus war with respect to many of ir fellow-fubjects of this island, for every man, either f the navy or army, who has been fent by government America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural nd unjust contest, has been murdered by administration, nd his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, ir, will draw down the vengeance of heaven upon this levoted kingdom.

" I think this war, Sir, fatal and rainous to our ountry. It absolutely annihilates the only great source our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other ations, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious ndustry of near three millions of subjects, which cenered here. That commerce has already taken its light, and our American merchants are now deploing the consequences of a wretched policy, which has ruinous, with regard to the enormous expence of the leets and armies necessary for this nefarious undertaking, so that we are wasting our present wealth, while we are destroying the sources of all we might have in

I speak, Sir, as a friend to England and to America, out still more to universal liberty, and the rights of all nankind. I trust no part of the subjects of this vast mpire will ever submit to be slaves. I am sure the Americans are too high spirited to brook the idea. Your whole power, and that of your allies, if you had any, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot effect so wicked a purpose. The conduct of the present administration has already wrested the sceptre of Ameidministration has already wrested the scene of America, out of the hands of our sovereign, and you have now scarcely a post-master lest in the whole northern continent. More than half the empire is already lost, and almost all the rest is in confusion and anarchy. The id almost all the rest is in confusion miniary have brought our fovereign into a more dif-graceful fituation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already loft, by their fatal councils, more territory than the three great united powers of Ruffia, Auftria and Pruffia have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injustice from admini-

"England was never engaged in a contest of such importance to our most valuable concerns and possesfins. We are fighting for the subjection of a country infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day increases the wealth; the natural streng h and population. Should we not succeed, it will be a bolom friendship soured to hate and resentment. We stall be confidered as their most implacable enemies, an eternal separation will succeed, and the grandeur of the British empire pass away. Success feems to me not equivocal, but impossible. However we may differ among our-felves, they are perfectly united. On this side the Atlantic, party rage unhappily divides us, but the foul animates the vait northern continent of America, the state of the continent of the general congress and each provincial assembly: An appeal has been made to the fword, and at the close of the last campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's-Hill, with the loss of 1200 men! Are we to pay as dearly for the rest of America? The idea of conquest is as roman-

tic as unjult. "The honourable gentleman who moved the address says, "The Americans bave, been treated with lenity." Was your Boston port bill a measure of lenity? Was your sistery bill a measure of lenity? Was your hill for taking away the charter of Massa.hufetts.Bay a measure of lenity, or even justice? I omit your other groß pro-vocations and infults by which the brave As iricans have been driven into their present state. He afferts that they ayow a disposition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir all the declarations both of the

object, of being put on the tame footing the sere in all the year 1763. This has been their only desired, from which they have never varied.

Their daily prayers are for "liberty, peace and fafety," I use the words of the congress of the laft year. They justly expect to be put on an equal footing with the other surjects of the empire. If you confine all our trade to yourselves, say they, if you make a mo-nopoly of our commerce, if you shur all other ports of the world against us, tax us not too; if you do, then give us a free trade, such as you enjoy yourfelves; let us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can and will cheerfully pay taxes. "It must give, Sir, every man who loves this country the deepest concern at the naming, in the address foreign troops. Hanoverians and Helians, who are now called to interfere in our do nestic quarrels; not to dwell this day on the il egality of the measure. The militia, indeed, are now emp oyed, and that noble institution is at present complimented by ministe s who hate the very name of a militia, because the embodying those forces; enables administration to butcher more of our fellow-

fibjects in America.

Sir, I disapprove not only of the evil spirit of the whole address, but likewise the wretched adulation of almost every part of it. My will and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the houle, and that another dutiful, yet decent; manly address will be presented to the king, praying his majesty that he would sheath the fword, prevent the farther entition of the blood of our fellow-lubjects, adopt fome mode of negociation with the general dongres, in compliance with their repeated petitions, and thereby reftore peace and harmony to this distracted empire."

The same of the sa A TURKISH TALE.

Merchant in the city of Smyrna had a fon, who, with the help of the little learning the country could afford, role to the post of Naib, or deputy of the cadi, or mayor of the city, and as fu h visited the markets, and inspected the weights and measures of all retail dealers. One day as this officer was going his rounds, the neighbours, who knew enough of his fat are character to suspect that he might stand in need of the caution, advited him to move his weights for fear of the worst: But the old cheat depending on his relation to the inspector, and sure, as he thought, that his son would never expose him to a public affront, laughed at their advice, and flood callmly at his shop door waiting his coming. The Naib, however, was well assured of the dishonesty and unfair dealing of his father, and refolved to detect his villainy, and make an example of him. Accordingly he stopped at his door, and said coolly to him, "Good man fetch out your weights, that we may examine them." Instead of obeying the merchant would have fain put it off with a laugh, but was foon convinced his fon was ferious, by hearing him order the officers to fearch his shop, and seeing them produce the instruments of his frauds, which after an impartial examination were openly condemned and broken to pieces. His shame and consusion, however, he hoped would plead with a fon to remit him all further punishment chis crime; but even this, though entirely arbitrary, the Naib made as fevere as the most indifferent offender; for he sentenced him to a fine of fifty piafires, and to receive a bastinado of as many blows upon the foles of his feet. All this was executed upon the spot; after which the Naib leaping from his horse, threw himself at his feet, and watering them with his tears, addressed him thus:

Father, I have discharged my duty to my God, my sovereign, and my country, and my station; permit me now, by my respect and su mission, to aquit the debt I owe a parent. Justice is blind; it is the power of God on earth; it has no regard to father or fon. God and our neighbours rights are above the ties of nature. You had offended against the laws of justice; you deserved this penishment; you would in the end have received it from some other: I am forry it was your fate to receive it from me. My conscience would not suffer me to act otherwise. Behave better for the future; and inited of blaming, pity my being, reduced to fo cruel a necessity." This done, he mounted his horse again, and continued his journey, amight the acclamations and praifes of the whole city for for extraordinaryia peace of justice; a report of which being made up to the sublime porte, the sultan advanced him to the post of cadi, from whence by degrees he rose to the dignity of musti, who is the head both of the religion and the law among the Turks.

ANNAPOLIS.

ing the intentions of the convention in promoting the manufa ours of falt, falt-perre suppowder, and fire-arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Battimore town, where it will be most beneficial, or falt, or falt-perse, works, that they will fend their proposals in, writing to Gabriel Duvail, clerk of the council of fafety, and they shall be attended to and speedily answered. Speedily answered. Willy purhalifies

BT THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

Annapelis, January 32, 2776.

A LL merchants and other persons, who are deprovince with a quantity of falt, fufficient for the ufe of the inhabitants thereof, may, be acquainted with the terms offered by the continental congress under which they may do the same, by attending the council of safety on the fifth day of February next, at the city of Annapolis.

Oreen-Anne; on Thursday pight last, near likely half blo ded hay mare, about ten years old, branded with WM found together, was surfacted last summer and found of her eyes. Wasover will fecure the said mare to that she may be had again; or will bring her home, shall receive fix dollars.

MARGARE F. MURDOCK

weich, two children, and her hubband, who is a good thremake, has worked four or five years at the carpentars trade, and is very hilled about every kind of plantation business. The weich is a very great Icold, for which laut only the is fold. She would fuit a vachelor well, being remarkably near, and under-Rands Rousekeeping. 2 DANIEL JENIFER.

Prince-George's county, Jan. 37 1776.

A LE persons having legal claims against the citale.

A of samuel Nickolls, late of Que n'Agre town, are requested to bring them in and all indebted to faid ellate are officed to let e their accounts with Mell. Richard and Bingletch Wo tron, who I have empowe editor that purpotes Thote who cannot pay immediatery it is noped will give them notes with fecurity, as I am bound to le the the effite and do junice to the creditors of the deceased; such therefore who lare to it reafor able as not to fettie themaccounts as above (if any fuch there be) will put me under the difagrecable n. cellity of inaking application to have fuits brought without respect to persons, of which all concerned will pleafe take notice,

WILLIAM NICKOLLS, 2 administrator of S muil Nickolis deceased.

L-EFT at Mr. Lancelot Jacques's store, a quant ty of whole fag its of English square steel, with neither marks nor siumbers, by whom unknown. The owners of owners are desired to take shein away, paying the cost of this advertisement and storage:

WANTED, as an OVERSEER, A SOBER, industrious man, who is a good sarmer.

A married man with a small family will be most agreeable.! Apply to DAVID KERR.

Annapolis; Jan. 16, 1776 HEREAS divers ill defigning persons have of late harboured and entertained my servants, whereby my business has been greatly neglected; I therefore hereby notify to, and forewarn all persons from having incercourse or dealing with them hereafter, as I am determined upon discovery to proceed a-gainst such persons with all the rigour of the law.

Aw WILLIAM REYNOLDS.
P. S. Particularly my fervants, Robert Walker,
John Holloway, and John Christian.

Baltimore, December 26, 1775.
To be fold by the subscriber, for ready money only, a general collection of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. Among which are the following:

Tart Emetic.

Vermillion:

Phial's forted.

belled.

waters.

Ointments.

Syrups.

Searches.

Nipple glaffes.

Shop furniture, fuch as

boxes and thuttles la-

Large bottles for distilled

Tincture and species bot-tles of different sizes, la-

Pill pots of various fizes,

labelled and plain:

Surgeons inffrumente.

An" electrical apparatus,

portable:
A collection of books,

very complete and easily

Mortars and pulles.

belled and plain.

A LOES. Argent. viv. Balf. Capiv. Tolu. - Peruv. Borax. Caftor. Ruff. & Na. Calomel ppt. Cantharider. Camphor. Cortex Peruvian.

Crem. Tartar. Elect. Lenitiv. Extracti Cort. Peruv. Fiores Chamomel. Sulphur. Benzoin. Fol. Sennæ. . . Ichthiocolla.

Magnef. alb. Rad. Ipecat. \_\_\_ Kheis Rafur. C. C: Sal Glauber.

tions. Houlhold and kitchen furnitule in general, afmoft new. - Nitri. Likewise a negro woman cook, healthy, honest and

The articles of drugs and medicines will not be fold fingly, is it is expected those who want will take an affortment. A confiderable discount will be made to a person who will purchase the whole. If not fold by the middle of February, they will be otherwise disposed of.

(3w)

ALEX. STENAOUSE.

N. B. I shall leave this place soon.

CTOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Miedleton's planta-STOLEN from Mrs. Elizabeth Miedleton's planta-tion, on Pathwmack, about ten wiles below Pif-cataway, on Wednelday night-the agth-ult. a black horle, 14 hands in inches high, a natural pacer, hang-ing mone, and fwinch tail, feven years old next spring. he is a likely strong well made horse, neven was brand-ed, has no white about him, and gallops very well to ride altho. a natural pacer. Also a white horse, and ed, has no white about him, and gallopa very well to ride altho. a natural pacer. Also a white horse, and and half hands high, paces, tota and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, about 12 or 13 years, old, no perceivable brand that I remember, and remarkable dull to ride. Whoever apprehends the faid horses, and will bring them to Mrs. E. Middleton's, shall be paid three pounds currency or thirty failings currency for either.

BEN. DOUGLASS.

Annapolis Decemberio, 1975. William a Jose

G. DUYALLI clerk